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APPLICATI	ON NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/073	216	02/13/2002	Tarja Pirttimaa	047092.00137	4809
32294 7590 09/26/2007 SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY L.L.P.				EXAMINER	
14TH FLOOR				PARTHASARATHY, PRAMILA	
8000 TOWERS CRESCENT TYSONS CORNER, VA 22182				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			•	2136	,
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	•			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
				09/26/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/073,216	PIRTTIMAA ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Pramila Parthasarathy	2136				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>02 July 2007</u> . This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final. Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)	wn from consideration. r election requirement. r. epted or b) □ objected to by the lidrawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is objected to by the lidrawing(s) is objected to by the lidrawing(s) to object the lidrawing(s) the	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date S. Patent and Trademark Office	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate				

Application/Control Number: 10/073,216 Page 2

Art Unit: 2136

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the communication 7/02/2007. Claims 1 - 36 are currently pending.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1 – 36 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 – 14 of U.S. Patent No. 6,788,676. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant case, all elements of claims 1 – 36 correspond to the claims of 1 – 14 of the patent claims, except in the instant claims the element, "comparing said first and second source information and dropping message if comparing first source and second source information do not indicate the same

location" is referred in the patent claims as "the IMS (IP multimedia subsystem) is able to route subsequent SIP signaling (message) through the IMS proxy (P). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to recognize that providing packet filtering by comparing the first and second source information is equivalent to having an IMS proxy server routing the messages that are registered with the proxy through P-CSCF) filtering". "". Patent claims recite, "A method ... requests for internet protocol communications across a packet switched communication network" and "wherein the predetermined protocol is session initiation protocol" which encompasses the instant application claims, "A method comprising receiving a message from a terminal device connected to a packet data network" and "wherein said message is a session initiation protocol message". Thus patent claims anticipate the instant claims.

Claims of the instant application are anticipated by patent claims in that the patent claims contains all the limitations of the instant application. Claims of the instant application therefore is not patentably distinct from the earlier patent claims and as such are unpatentable for obvious-type double patenting (*In re Goodman (CAFC) 29 USPQ2d 2010 (12/3/1993*).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. Claims 1 – 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Independent claims recite, "providing secure

access to said packet data network based on said protection processing". Even though instant specification discloses "secure network access can be provided without using additional fields in the messages ..." [see Summary, paragraph 0014], details of providing such secure (network) access has not been disclosed in the details description.

Page 4

Dependent claims are rejected at least by the virtue of their dependency on these independent claims.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 1, 2, 13 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Independent claims recite, "deriving a second source information" and does not clearly point out where this second source information is derived from.

Examiner suggests moving limitation of Claim 3, "wherein said second source information derived from a packet data unit configured to convey said message or from a security association set up between said terminal device and said packet data network", to Claim 1 and similarly amend other independent claims.

Dependent Claims 4 - 9, 15 - 21 and 23 - 28 are rejected at least by the virtue of their dependency on these independent claims.

Art Unit: 2136

Claim Objections

5. Claims 8 and 9 are duplicate claims depending on Claim 1 and either claim 8 or claim 9 must be cancelled. Examiner rejects both the claims under the same prior art reasoning.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pramila Parthasarathy whose telephone number is 571-272-3866. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00a.m. To 5:00p.m.. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nasser Moazzami can be reached on 571-232-4195. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Pramila Parthasarathy

September 22, 2007.